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Year of the Reader Celebration Gains National Momentum

The governors of nine states—California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Rhode Island—and one territory, the Virgin Islands, have proclaimed 1987 to be "The Year of the Reader," urging their citizens to participate in activities "aimed at restoring reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of our Nation." President Reagan issued a similar proclamation on December 3, 1986 (see LC *Information Bulletin,* January 26).

1987 • THE YEAR OF THE READER

Logo developed by the San Francisco Year of the Reader Office.

New corporate participants in the Year of the Reader campaign include the Arts & Entertainment Network, the World Book Company, the Houghton Mifflin Company, and Waldenbooks. Organizations with Year of the Reader projects under way include the *San Francisco Chronicle,* which established a Year of the Reader office in San Francisco last year, the American Booksellers Association, the *Chicago Tribune,* the American Library Association, CBS Television, the International Reading Association, Field Publications, and the

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Year of the Reader *(Continued from p. 93)*

seven statewide book centers affiliated with the Center for the Book, located in Florida, Illinois, Oklahoma, Oregon, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. In addition, *Chase's Annual Events,* a directory of special days, weeks, and months in 1987, has dedicated its 30th edition to the Year of the Reader. Other organizations making imaginative use of the theme include K-Mart Corporation, the Indiana University Press, the Association of American Publishers, Cartoonists Across America, Friends of Libraries USA, NBC Television, the American Association of School Librarians, the University of Tennessee Press, and Little, Brown and Company.

Logo used by ALA.

"We are delighted with the response to the campaign," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. "People obviously like to have a focal point for celebrating reading. The Year of the Reader also has the virtue of being a simple, "do-it-yourself" theme that encourages reading and recognizes its crucial place in a democratic culture." "1987—The Year of the Reader" is the tenth anniversary theme of the Center for the Book, which was established to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and the printed word.

Organizations are encouraged to develop their own graphics in promoting the Year of the Reader. Posters for sale to the general public have been developed by the Oregon Center for the Book, State Library Building, Salem, OR 97310, and by Year of the Reader, 870 Market Street, Suite 919, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Two logos are available to the public without charge. The new national symbol for libraries, adapted for Year of the Reader use (on this page), is available from the Public Information Office, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

The San Francisco Year of the Reader office has developed a logo which emphasizes the joy of reading (see page 93). Copies for reproduction are available from Year of the Reader, 870 Market Street, Suite 919, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Library Honors Senator Mathias

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin was the host at a luncheon in honor of retiring Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland held at the Library on December 9. The event was held to commemorate the many years of public service by Senator Mathias. Senator Mathias served in the Maryland legislature before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served four terms. In 1968 he was elected to the United States Senate. Senator Mathias took an active interest in the Library of Congress and served as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, where he was an articulate supporter of the Library and the world of learning.

John Childers (left), Clark Clifford, Joseph DiGenova, and Senator Mathias.

Speakers at the luncheon included former Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, who spoke of Senator Mathias' role in the Senate; Clark Clifford, former Secretary of Defense and presidential counselor, who discussed Senator Mathias' contributions to world

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The President Appoints The Librarian, 1802–1975

The office of Librarian of Congress, like the Library of Congress itself, has been shaped by politics, historical accidents, and strong personalities. The recent announcement by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin that he will resign, effective June 15, provides an occasion for a brief (and personal) review of Presidential appointments of Librarians of Congress.

The history of the office of Librarian of Congress is full of both "tradition" and contradictions. The Library was established in 1800, but the office of Librarian was not created until 1802. The 1802 law stipulated that the Librarian was to be appointed by the President and not the Congress, a surprise since the Library was part of the legislative branch of government. Furthermore, Congress had no role in the appointment process until 1897, when it acquired the power to confirm the President's selection. No special qualifications were (or are) prescribed by law for the job of Librarian of Congress. Nor is a term of office specified, even though the precedent now seems established that a Librarian is appointed for life. The office of Librarian was not particularly powerful until 1897, when the same law that gave the Senate the power to approve a President's nomination of the Librarian also gave the Librarian sole responsibility for making the Library's rules and regulations. Thus Congress' role in the appointment process became more important at the same time that its role in governing the Library diminished.

Since 1899 the Senate has never seriously challenged a formal nomination of a Librarian of Congress. However, the office does not become vacant very often (Daniel J. Boorstin is only the 12th Librarian, making the average term of office more than 15 years), so the Senate hearings on the nomination can turn out to be a fascinating review of the institution and how it is perceived by the Congress and the nation. This certainly happened in the hearings for Librarians Mumford (1954) and Boorstin (1975). It also should be true of the forthcoming hearings for President Reagan's nominee, for one of Librarian Boorstin's accomplishments has been to increase the visibility of the Library and its Librarian to the point where a *New York Times* reporter recently called the post of Librarian of Congress "perhaps the leading intellectual public position in the nation." This is a bright spotlight for the Library of Congress.

John J. Beckley (1802–1807) and Patrick Magruder (1807–1815)

On January 29, 1802, President Jefferson appointed the clerk of the House of Representatives, his political ally John J. Beckley, to be the first Librarian of Congress. Beckley, who served concurrently in both jobs, died in 1807. Jefferson considered separating the office of clerk of the House and the Librarian of Congress but did not. On November 7, 1807, he appointed Patrick Magruder, a Washington newspaperman who had been named clerk of the House of Representatives ten days earlier, to serve also as Librarian of Congress. On August 24, 1814, the British captured Washington and burned the U.S. Capitol, including the Library of Congress, which was in the Capitol's north wing. After a congressional investigation about the loss of the Library (The Librarian was on sick leave at the Springs of Virginia) and the use of the Library funds, Magruder resigned his position of clerk of the House, and by inference, the office of Librarian of Congress. This took place on January 28, 1815.

George Watterston (1815–1829)

On March 21, 1815, President James Madison appointed George Watterston as the new Librarian of Congress. A local novelist and journalist, Watterston was the first Librarian who was not also the clerk of the House. He was Washington's leading man of letters, and it appears that his literary accomplishments were the primary reason for his appointment. He also was a thin-skinned, ardent Whig, who filled hundreds of newspaper columns with his opinions and accusations. In light of his political background it is difficult to understand why Watterston was upset in 1829 when the Democrats came to power and the newly elected President Andrew Jackson immediately replaced him.

John Silva Meehan (1829–1861)

On May 28, 1829, President Jackson appointed a fellow Democrat, local printer and publisher John Silva Meehan, as Librarian of Congress. Apparently Jackson first offered the job to one Charles P. Tu*t, but Tutt preferred an appointment as U.S. Naval Agent in Pensacola. Meehan survived many changes of administration. The reason probably was his passive character (he deferred constantly to the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library) and his limited vision of the Library. He tended it but had no interest in developing it. On March 8, 1861, Library Committee chairman James A. Pearce of Maryland informed newly elected President Abraham Lincoln that for the past 15 years the President "has always deferred to the wishes of Congress" regarding the appointment of the Librarian, and that the Library Committee

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Librarian of Congress *(Continued from p. 95)*

wished to retain Librarian Meehan and his entire staff. Pearce trusted that these "men of books" will be "unaffected by political changes and safe from the influence of partisanship, which has heretofore had no influence in the Republic of letters." Pearce (and Meehan) never had a chance with the very political Abraham Lincoln.

John G. Stephenson (1861–1864)

On May 24, 1861, President Lincoln appointed a political supporter, John G. Stephenson, a physician from Terre Haute, to be Librarian of Congress. Stephenson, who asked for the job in a letter of May 7 to Lincoln, had the support of Caleb B. Smith, an Indiana Republican whom Lincoln appointed Secretary of Interior, and Indiana Senator Henry S. Lane. In September 1861, Stephenson named an ardent bookman with impeccable Republican credentials, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, as Assistant Librarian. Spofford ran the Library and its seven-man staff during Stephenson's term of office, which ended with his resignation on December 22, 1864, to be effective December 31, 1864.

Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864–1897)

When it became apparent that Librarian Stephenson was going to resign, Assistant Librarian Spofford decided to fight for the position. He had a vision of the Library of Congress as the national library that he did not want to abandon. Spofford felt he had to gather endorsements from Congressmen because, as he explained in a letter to Lincoln, he had "no special (i.e. recent) political claims to the job." On the date of Stephenson's resignation, Spofford forwarded his endorsements to the President; he had the support of 22 Senators and 87 Members of the House of Representatives. On December 31, Lincoln apppointed Spofford to the job. Spofford's non-partisan administration and advocacy of the Library's growth created the tradition of non-partisan service that exists to this day. In 1896, on the eve of the move into the Library's new building (now known as the Jefferson Memorial Building) the leaders of the American Library Association (ALA) made it clear that they hoped the 71-year-old Spofford would step aside in favor of a younger and more progressive professional library administrator.

John Russell Young (1897–1899)

By May of 1897, President William McKinley had decided to replace Spofford. He may have considered appointing a professional librarian, but he settled on former journalist and diplomat John Russell Young, an important Republican in need of a job in Washington. Spofford submitted a face-saving letter disavowing his own candidacy to continue as Librarian, and McKinley nominated Young on June 30, 1897. The Senate confirmed him in the same day. Young took office on July 1 and immediately appointed Spofford to be chief Assistant Librarian. The new building

Ainsworth Rand Spofford, c. 1896.

opened on November 1, and a new era had begun. Although a "political" appointee, Young, who died on January 17, 1899, was non-partisan in his appointments and in his devotion to the Library as a "true library of research." His brief, successful administration was another turning point. After Young, the personal qualifications of potential Librarians of Congress became more important than political considerations.

Herbert Putnam (1899–1939)

The first evidence of the changed atmosphere came almost immediately: in February President William McKinley's nomination of former Congressman Samuel J. Barrows to be Librarian of Congress was blocked by the Senate. At the urging of the ALA, on March 13, 1899, McKinley appointed Herbert Putnam, director of the Boston Public Library, as Librarian. The Congress was in recess, and Putnam took the oath of office on April 5. He was not confirmed by the U.S. Senate until December 12, many months after he had taken his first decisive actions as Librarian. Although trained as a lawyer, Putnam was also the first experienced librarian to direct the Library of Congress. His appointment was a major victory for the American Library Association for he was an ALA leader and he made American libraries a new and important constituency for the Library of Congress. He also felt, however, that "service to learning" should be "the

Herbert Putnam (left) and Luther H. Evans in 1949.

Luther H. Evans (left), Archibald MacLeish, Daniel J. Boorstin, and L. Quincy Mumford in 1979.

primary duty of our National Library." In 1938 Putnam informed President Franklin D. Roosevelt that he was ready to retire. The position of Librarian Emeritus was created for him, but the President asked him to stay on until a successor could be found. Putnam assumed the office of Librarian Emeritus on October 1, 1939, the day before his successor assumed his duties.

Archibald MacLeish (1939–1944)

On May 11, 1939, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter endorsed President Franklin D. Roosevelt's suggestion that poet and writer Archibald MacLeish, "a scholarly man of letters," would make a good Librarian of Congress. After all, Frankfurter reasoned, the Library of Congress "is not merely a library." The President nominated MacLeish on June 7. On June 18, the American Library Association adopted a resolution opposing the nomination because MacLeish was not a library administrator. The Senate confirmed the nomination on June 29 by a vote of 63 to 8, and on July 10, MacLeish took the oath of office as the ninth Librarian of Congress. He assumed his duties on October 2, 1939. He resigned on December 19, 1944, to become Assistant Secretary of State. Luther H. Evans, Chief Assistant Librarian, became the Acting Librarian of Congress. President Roosevelt soon offered the job to Julian Boyd, the scholarly librarian of Princeton University; Mr. Boyd declined. It appears that Roosevelt also seriously considered several other candidates, including Theodore C. Blegen, Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota, and book collector Wilmarth S. Lewis.

Luther H. Evans (1945–1953)

President Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945, without having nominated a successor to MacLeish. The American Library Association's list of favored candidates consisted of Keyes Metcalf, librarian of Harvard University, Ralph Ulveling, director of the Detroit Public Library, and Acting Librarian Evans. President Truman preferred Evans and nominated him on June 18. He was confirmed, without objection, by the U.S. Senate on June 29 and took the oath of office on June 30, 1945. Evans was elected the third director-general of Unesco in July 1, 1953, and submitted his resignation, effective July 5, to President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Chief Assistant Librarian Verner W. Clapp became Acting Librarian of Congress.

L. Quincy Mumford (1954–1974)

The American Library Association and many others favored Acting Librarian Verner Clapp for the position of Librarian of Congress, but Clapp had been closely associated with Librarian Evans and the Evans-Clapp administration had its difficulties with Congress. Apparently there was congressional opposition to the idea of a Clapp nomination and, on April 22, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower nominated L. Quincy Mumford, director of the Cleveland Public Library and president-elect of the ALA, to be the next Librarian of Congress. The first professionally trained librarian to be nominated as Librarian of Congress, Mumford had strong political support from the entire Ohio congressional delegation. The ALA and the publishing

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community also were behind him. The hearings were notable for the congressional criticism of Mumford's predecessors, Librarians MacLeish and Evans, who "were not wholly fitted by background for the post, and in addition were engaged in activities apart from their duties." Mumford's nomination was confirmed by the Senate without objection on July 29, and he took the oath of office on September 1, 1954. At the time the Library had a book collection of 10 million volumes, a staff of 1,100, and an annual appropriation of approximately $10 million. When Librarian Mumford retired on December 31, 1974, the Library's book collection had reached 16 million volumes, the staff 4,400, and the appropriation was more than $100 million.

Daniel J. Boorstin (1975–)

Upon Mumford's retirement, Deputy Librarian of Congress John G. Lorenz became Acting Librarian of Congress. Lorenz and his predecessor as Deputy, Rutherford B. Rogers, were on the list of potential candidates sent by the ALA to the White House. But on June 20, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford nominated historian and author Daniel J. Boorstin, senior historian at the Smithsonian Institution, to be the 12th Librarian of Congress. The nomination was widely supported in Congress. It was also favored by the Authors League. But the American Library Association opposed it because of the nominee's lack of administrative experience in libraries. The hearings were notable because of congressional concern that Boorstin, a prolific author, would not devote his full energies to the Library and its administration. Reassured on this point, on September 26, 1975, the Senate confirmed the nomination without debate. On November 16, in a ceremony in the Library's Great Hall attended by President Gerald R. Ford and Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, Boorstin took the oath of office. It was administered by Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the Thomson Bible from the Library's Jefferson Collection.

—John Y. Cole

Report from the CNLIA

The Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA) held its semiannual meeting at the 60 East Club in New York City on November 7. For many years CNLIA has acted as secretariat of the Z39 Committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), which has developed numerous standards for the library and information community, among them the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), and the standard for the structure of the US-MARC formats. In the last few years the Z39 Committee has incorporated and will thus become independent of CNLIA in the near future. The new name for American National Standards Committee Z39, which has been used since incorporation activities began, is National Information Standards Organization Z39 (NISO). NISO will remain a voluntary standards-making body under ANSI.

There was a discussion about the proposed White House Conference on Libraries to be held in 1989. It was felt that every effort should be made to secure greater representation for the libraries associated with CNLIA, that is, the academic and specialized libraries.

As a sponsor of the Bowker Annual for many years, CNLIA now has a liaison committee to help plan this important handbook for the library community. It was due to the council's suggestion that in a recent issue the concerns of the archival community were recognized.

The program dealt with the topic "Current Legislative Issues of Interest to the Library Community." Sandra Morton, head of the Information Resources Center of the Special Libraries Association, could address this topic with special competence. As a former legislative assistant to Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland, she has wide experience in the legislative process, and could show how intricate it is, and that constant watchfulness for all interested parties is necessary, as thousands of clauses are inserted in legislative proposals before the adjournment of Congress, which may or may not be adopted. Even the specialist has difficulty in determining the actual status of many of these suggestions. Although an accomplished observer of the Washington scene, she was alerted by a legislative committee of one of the local chapters of SLA about an important legislative development. Many in the library community are particularly concerned about the cutbacks in deposits of public documents in regional libraries, as they are replaced by electronic records, such as microfiche and tape. This restricts the accessibility of these materials.

This reporter attended as Councilor for the Association of Jewish Libraries.

—Theodore Wiener

Sen. Mathias *(Continued from p. 94)*
affairs; Arthur Flemming, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who outlined the Senator's role as an advocate of civil rights; and Neil MacNeil of *Time* magazine, speaking about Senator Mathias and politics.

A number of Senator Mathias' colleagues attended the luncheon as well as representatives of the Capitol Hill media, and Library officials. The Library of Congress presented Senator Mathias a facsimile of the first edition of the "Star Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key and published in 1814, as well as a facsimile of a letter written by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1863-1864) Roger B. Taney of Frederick, Md., who practiced law there as did Senator Mathias prior to his election to the U.S. House of Representatives. The letter gave an account of the incidents which prompted Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner." Both original items are in the Library's collections.

Library's Federal Research Division Is Seeking Photographs For *Country Studies* Series

The Federal Research Division is engaged in a multiyear project to write a series of *Country Studies,* also known as *Army Area Handbooks,* formerly produced by American University. Each book on a particular country will include chapters on the history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security of that country. Several hundred copies of each volume will be distributed to government offices and depository libraries, and several thousand copies will be sold to the public through the Government Printing Office. The books to be completed in 1987 are: Cambodia, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Panama, Syria, Thailand, Vietnam, and several of the English-speaking polities of the Caribbean.

The division needs recent (1980s) high-quality, noncopyrighted photographs of historical sites and monuments; educational institutions; housing developments; economic activities; political events, such as voting and campaign activities; military and/or police parades, equipment, and general activities; important public and private citizens; etc. Photographs, preferably black and white glossy, should be a standard 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" in size. A descriptive caption and credit line should be attached to each photograph submitted. Acknowledgment adjacent to the photograph and a free copy of the book will be given to those whose work is selected for inclusion.

Individuals who wish to loan or donate photographs should send them to Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or contact one of the following persons: for East European countries—Raymond Zickel (202) 287-6225; for Middle Eastern and African countries—Thomas Collelo (202) 287-5237; for West European and Latin American countries—Sandra Meditz (202) 287-5596; and for Asian countries—Robert Worden (202) 287-5973.

Center for Franco-American Studies in Librarianship Holds Meeting

The inaugural convocation of the new cooperative endeavor of the Center for Franco-American Studies in Librarianship was held in Paris, France, from December 8 to 13, 1986. The center is jointly sponsored by the Catholic University of America's School of Library and Information Science, and the Direction du Livre et de la Lecture of the French Ministere de la Culture et de la Communication. The activities of the center will include annual seminars, faculty exchanges, and other projects. The subject of this first bilingual colloquium was "Public Library Automation and Information Technology," bringing together French and American lectures and participants from a variety of backgrounds.

On the opening day, Elizabeth Eversa of Catholic University and Pascal Sanz of the Direction du Livre presented overviews of the status of public libraries in the United States and France, respectively. Mr. Sanz and Edwin Cortez of Catholic University then gave brief accounts of the development of library automation in each country, thus providing the background for the rest of the seminar. Richard Sweeney of Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn concluded with a forward-looking paper on the potential of computer-based expert systems for library management and public services.

On December 9, the seminar convened at the offices of the Centre de Promotion de la Telematique, where new communications equipment is on display for businesses and other users. Mr. Sweeney outlined the choices in the United States for library telecommunications, focusing on the diversified current industry and the different links needed for voice, video, and data communications. Michel Tréheux of the French General Directorate of Telecommunications gave a general overview of the industry in France and the state of local and national communications networks. Both speakers addressed the development of integrated services digital networks and of protocols such as the open systems interconnection standards. In the afternoon participants observed demonstrations of the French Teletel system, popularly known as the Minitel, a consumer-oriented videotex and database service with more than two million public subscribers. Teletel terminals can also be used to access professional, technical, and bibliographic online databases, but do not have the sophisticated functions of a microcomputer.

The Direction du Livre has recently established a

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Franco-American *(Continued from p. 99)*
National Center for Public Library Cooperation, located in the Paris suburb of Massy. The seminar participants visited this organization on December 10 when the director, Jean Goasguen, summarized the trends in library cooperation in France and outlined the center's plans in the areas of bibliographic systems, interlibrary loan, staff training, preservation, and other library programs. The center administers the national bibliographic database LIBRA, the basis of shared cataloging network for public libraries. LIBRA can also be adapted to local needs for circulation and borrower records, and is in use in about 60 libraries. In this context, Charlotte Custis of OCLC gave a quick description of the OCLC network and the new integrated system under way with the Oxford Project.

Continuing with the theme of cooperative cataloging networks, Marie-Muriel Mouillon explained the creation and contents of the *Catalogue Collectif National des Publications en Serie* (CCN), the French equivalent of the *Union List of Serials/New Serial Titles*. The CCN database contains over 471,000 titles and receives records from over 2,500 libraries. It can be consulted online or in microfiche and libraries can order custom tapes or printed catalogs. The day's session concluded with two talks on the online industry and database vendors. Barbara Rapp of Catholic University surveyed U.S. trends and uses in public libraries, followed by George Calais of the Association of French Host Centers, discussing new products and services in France.

The theme of computer-based public services continued on the following day, when the sessions convened in the Centre National des Lettres. Edward Kazlauskas of the University of Southern California addressed two topics, the prevalence and nature of public microcomputer services in public libraries, and the environmental and design issues facing libraries as they install such equipment and services. Hervé le Crosnier from the University Library in Caen spoke to the issues involved in collecting and circulating microcomputer software, and Dr. Rapp expanded on her earlier talk by describing the creation of in-house databases to support local public service needs. At the end of the day, seminar participants had an opportunity to visit the new science museum at La Villette, site of a public science library with an online public catalog, dedicated micros for consulting educational software, and other audiovisual services.

The final sessions focused on administrative concerns regarding the design and procurement of automated systems. After a tour of the Bibliothèque Nationale, participants met at the headquarters of CISI, a French information technology corporation. Katherine Frohmberg of the Oberlin College Library gave a presentation on the steps necessary to conduct a systems study in preparation for automation, and on the management of systems installations and similar automation projects. Illustrating the French case, Francine Masson of the Ecole Polytechnique described the situation at two anonymous public libraries, one where automation was likely to have a successful outcome and another where planning had been done poorly or not at all. Kenneth Dowlin of the Pikes Peak Library District showed the ultimate goal when he reviewed the development and features of Maggie's Place, an integrated library system supporting processing, reference, management, and direct public access functions.

The seminar concluded on December 13 at the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information, a large and busy public research and reference library occupying three floors of the Pompidou Cultural Center. Edwin Cortez went through a detailed exposition of how to hire an automation consultant, write requests for proposals, and negotiate automation contracts. Ms. Masson gave a follow-up talk on the positive and negative effects of automation on staff and patrons in libraries.

The papers and outlines from the seminar will be published later this year. The next convocation is planned for the fall of 1987 and will be held in Washington, D.C., on the topic of library cooperation.

—Sarah M. Pritchard

Briefly Noted

Seventeen grants to promote cooperative development of library collections in the Pacific Northwest were recently announced. The grants, totaling $1,610,000, funded by the Fred Meyer Charitable Trust in Portland, Oreg., will support 17 projects, over three years, to build library resources in fields such as business, education, health, medicin., music, and the sciences. More than 75 libraries in 47 cities and towns in Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington will participate in the project.

William Gigax Is Appointed Chief, Library Services Division

William Gigax, head, subject specialization section, was named assistant chief of the Library Services Division, Congressional Research Service (CRS), effective December 8, 1986.

Mr. Gigax received his bachelor's degree with honors from Ohio Wesleyan University where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and a master's degree in Economics from Purdue University where he was the

recipient of both a Woodrow Wilson Honorary Fellowship and a National Defense Education Act Graduate Fellowship. He also received a master's degree in library science from the University of Maryland, and has completed some course work toward a doctorate in economics.

Before coming to CRS, Mr. Gigax worked as an operations research analyst for the Navy Department, and was an economist in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Gigax came to CRS as a bibliographer in the Library Services Division in 1972, became assistant head of the subject specialization section in 1980, and became head of that section in 1982. He is a member of the American Library Association, the Special Library Association, and the District of Columbia Library Association.

Court Decision

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia has decided that judgment and maturity in dealing constructively with political and public personages can be valid, legitimate, and nondiscriminatory criteria for selection to high-level positions which require the ability to formulate policy and work with others. On the basis that the plaintiff, a female, had those qualities to a lesser extent than the selectees for the disputed position, the Court found that the Library did not discriminate on the basis of sex when it failed to promote her. Further, the Court found that she was not the victim of an unlawful reprisal when her supervisors gave her an oral warning on the basis of her refusal to perform a work assignment subsequent to her filing an equal employment opportunity complaint (protected activity) against the selecting official, who did not supervise her. The Court found that there was no causal relationship between the protected activity and the oral warning and that the employee's actions merited the warning. (Lyons v. Boorstin, Civil Action No. 84-3970, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, December 23, 1986.)

Two Silent Film Scores Now Available on Compact Disk

The Library of Congress' first compact disk recording issued for release, "Our Musical Past, vol. 2: Two Silent Film Scores," is now available for sale in the sales shops in the Jefferson and Madison buildings of the Library. The new compact disk contains excerpts from two 1916 film scores—Jerome Kern's *Gloria's Romance* and Victor Herbert's *The Fall of a Nation.* Although no print of either film is known to survive today, the music remains fresh and delightful. The works are recorded digitally and feature Frederick Fennell conducting the MusicCrafters.

Accompanying the recording is an informative 12-page brochure with notes by Wayne D. Shirley of the Library's Music Division and John McGlinn. The price for the compact disk recording is $14.95. It is also available on cassette for $8.95.

To receive information about mail orders or discount rates for dealers and radio stations, contact the Public Services Office, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Joint Spring Workshop

Librarians and information specialists will learn about sound, practical approaches to developing management skills at the 1987 Joint Spring Workshop scheduled for March 20 at the Library of Congress.

This year's workshop, entitled "In Pursuit of Excellence: Sharing Secrets of Dynamic Managing," features Vivian Arterbery, executive director, National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS), as the keynote speaker.

Other speakers scheduled are: Ruth Person, dean, Clarion College of Library Science, Clarion, Pa., speaking on "Women as Managers: Present Challenges, Future Prospects"; Jeffrey Gardner, Association of Research Libraries, talking on "Interpersonal Relations and Communication Skills"; and Peggy Treadwell, licensed clinical social worker, speaking on stress management.

The workshop will be held from 8:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The registration fee is $30; $20 without lunch. Advance payment is required. Further information on the event is available from Anne Caputo or Dorothy Morris, DIALOG Information Services, 1901 N. Moore St., Suite 809, Arlington, VA 22209; telephone (703) 553-8455.

Cosponsors of the meeting are: the District of Columbia Law Librarians' Society; the District of Columbia Library Association; the District of Columbia Special Libraries Association; the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), Potomac Valley Chapter; the Council on Library/Media Technicians (COLT), Metropolitan Washington Chapter; and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

STAFF NEWS

Health Services Office Offers Course for Expectant Parents

The "Baby Boom" generation is now having its own "Baby Boom" of first and second pregnancies. But the Washington, D.C., area has the highest perinatal death rate in the country, and its major cause is the fetal immaturity associated with inadequate prenatal care. The Library of Congress Health Services Office Prenatal Group is targeted to address this problem.

The Prenatal Group is a five-session program which will prepare expectant couples to become parents.

The Prenatal Support Group will meet weekly for five 50-minute sessions on Wednesdays at 11:30 a.m. Employees wishing to participate should obtain permission from their supervisors and contact Miriam Birmiel, R.N., C.F.N.P., on ext. 78120 between 7 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday.

Earl Canfield, Jr., Is Promoted In the Congressional Research Service

Earl Canfield, Jr., a specialist in social legislation and assistant chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division, was selected as senior specialist in social legislation and chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division, Congressional Research Service, effective December 8.

Mr. Canfield received his B.A. from Mitchel College of Long Island University, and has done graduate work in political science at Columbia University.

Following his service in the U.S. Air Force, Mr. Canfield joined the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). While at HEW, he was principal advisor to the assistant secretary, comptroller, for all budgetary, programmatic, and legislative matters pertaining to HEW's welfare and social service activities. He worked with HEW agencies, Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress to achieve the Secretary's welfare and service objectives and monitor the expenditure of funds for conformance with executive and congressional intent.

Mr. Canfield was appointed to the Congressional Research Service as a specialist in social legislation and assistant chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division (EPW) in 1974. He worked with William Robinson, then the chief of EPW, to direct and manage the staff and research activities of the division in its support of the Congress. From April 1978 to April 1979, Mr. Canfield was temporarily reassigned as a specialist in social legislation in order to concentrate his attention on research and analysis in the retirement income field. From May 1979 to May 1980, when Mr. Robinson transferred for one year to the Office of Senior Specialists to engage in individual research, Mr. Canfield was temporarily promoted to the position of senior specialist in social legislation and chief, Education and Public Welfare Division, assuming lead responsibility for the management and direction of the division. He has served as acting chief of EPW since September of this year.

Staff Activities

Enikő Molnár Basa, serials cataloger, Serial Record Division, attended a conference on "New Perspectives on the Renaissance in Hungary," hosted by the Renaissance Studies Department and the Hungarian Chair of Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., on October 28–30. Sessions devoted to various cultural expressions in 15th- and 16th-century Hungary featured scholars from Europe and North America. Ms. Basa closed the conference with a paper titled "The Role of Printing in Hungary During the Renaissance and Early Baroque."

John C. Broderick, assistant librarian for research services, is the author of "The Cost of a Bad Book" in *Scholarly Publishing,* January 1987. The paper was originally presented as part of the symposium, "Scholarship Today: The Humanities and Social Sciences," under the auspices of the Library's Council of Scholars, April 1986.

Petru Buzescu, senior legal specialist in the European Law Division of the Law Library, is the author of an article titled "What to Expect From Joint Ventures in Moscow," published in *The Wall Street Journal* (European Edition), January 6, 1987, p. 7. The article discusses issues related to the participation of foreign investors in Soviet-based joint ventures.

Ivan Sipkov, chief of the European Law Division, Law Library, is the author of a chapter "The Bulgarian Communist Party Under the Law," in *Ruling Communist Parties and Their Status Under Law,* edited by Dietrich Andre Loeber (Martinus Nijhoff, 1986), pp. 197–206.

STAFF NEWS

Winston Tabb, chief, Information and Reference Division, Copyright Office, made a presentation on the Library's optical disk pilot project to members of the Georgia Library Association's Information Technology Interest Group in Atlanta, Ga., on November 19.

Harold O. Thomen Dies, Genealogist and Library Retiree

Harold O. Thomen, a member of the Library staff for more than 40 years until his retirement, died on December 9 at his home in Bellefonte, Pa., at the age of 84.

He was widely known for his expertise in genealogy. Research was his major work and he published numerous articles over the past 30 years including: "The Checklist of Hearings Before the Congressional Committees through the 77th Congress," "A Supplement to the Index of Congressional Hearings," a microfiche listing, and numerous other articles.

He received his education in the Washington, D.C., area from Central High School and George Washington University where he earned a bachelor's degree in library science. After his retirement from the Library, he was employed for three years at Pattee Library, Pennsylvania State University, and later worked for Centre County Library and Historical Museum, Bellefonte, Pa., serving as a librarian for two years, and then as a volunteer until the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Florence L. Basim; two daughters, Linda T. Shaeffer and Susan Spalvins; three sons, John, Donald, and Janis Spalvins; a brother, James; ten grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Concha Romero James Dies

Concha Romero James, reference specialist in the Hispanic Foundation (now the Hispanic Division) from 1952 to 1963, died at Georgetown University Hospital on February 6 of congestive heart failure. She was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, on July 17, 1899, and graduated from Pomona College in 1920, where she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1926 she received a master's degree in Latin American Studies from Columbia University, where she also did postgraduate work in journalism.

Mrs. James worked as a free-lance journalist in Mexico City and came to the Pan American Union in Washington, D.C., in 1932 as an editorial assistant in the Division for Intellectual Cooperation. She became chief of that division in 1943. She worked in the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress from 1952 to 1963 on a part-time basis; she was also a contributing editor for bibliography for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies.* She wrote numerous articles and compiled bibliographies on Latin American education and culture. In 1943 Mrs. James was honored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for her work in the field of Inter-American cultural relations at the convocation commemorating the 25th anniversary of Russell Sage College. In 1954, on the occasion of the bicentennial of Columbia University, she received the Distinguished Service Medal for her contributions to international education.

Mrs. James leaves no immediate survivors.

Staff Carpool Locator

Staff member on compflex schedule seeks to join or establish a carpool (members as riders and/or drivers) meeting in the Edsell Rd./Duke St./Seminary Rd.,Va., area. Call Vera Clyburn, ext. 77919 or 77906.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Erdne Bormanshinov, clerk/messenger, GS-4, CRS C; Alvaro Espinosa, personnel staffing specialist, GS-9, Pers R&P; Gary Sink, clerk/messenger, GS-4, CRS C.

Temporary Appointment: Cynthia D. Hamilton, library aid, GT-1, Photodup.

Reappointments: Una Daniels, clerk, GS-3, Cop Dep & Acq; Frances H. Reynolds, library aid, GS-1, GRR.

Resignations: Lemuel B. Clinton, Mgmt; Kenneth F. Fusco, LSSO; Felicia A. Jones, FRD; Jack F. Kasprzak, Cop; Teresa A. McPalmer, LL AB; Shelley J. Miller, E&G; Sammie L. Moncree, Bind; Erik H. Neil, Cop Inf & Ref; Paul A. Rich, M/B/RS; Marianne O. Schwartz, Pers Sec; Stanley Shapiro, Ser Rec; Geoffrey R. Ward, NP.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Wednesday, March 18
☐ U.S. Air Force Sinfonietta concert. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free.

Thursday, March 19
☐ "Getting Ahead on the Job," brown bag luncheon, Marilyn White, head, Performance Skills, Inc. Women's Advisory Program Committee. Mumford Room, 12 noon. **For staff.**

☐ Special Interest Group on Poetry. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, March 20
☐ Earl Carlyss, violin; Ann Schein, piano; and accompanying orchestra. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free.

Tuesday, March 24
☐ "A Russian Pioneer of Color: The Photographs of Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky," Thomas Beecher, Exhibits Office. Special Interest Groups on American Studies and Special Collections. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, March 26
☐ "Managing and Motivating Change," Peter Young, chief, Copyright Cataloging. Special Interest Group on Managers. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, March 27
☐ Juilliard Sting Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Tickets (two per person) available from 5 p.m. in Room LJ G107.

Saturday, March 28
☐ Performance by winners of the 1986 Alienor Harpsichord Competition. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Sunday, March 29
☐ Readings by young poets, selected by former Library of Congress Consultants in Poetry. Coolidge Auditorium, 7:30 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

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